

Measuring the health of the Denali National Park and Preserve ecosystem through combining multiple LTEM datasets

Denali National Park and Preserve LTEM Conference
24-25 October 2000

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How do you monitor an ecosystem?

Vegetation

Air Quality

Streams

Small Mammals

Big Mammals

Fire

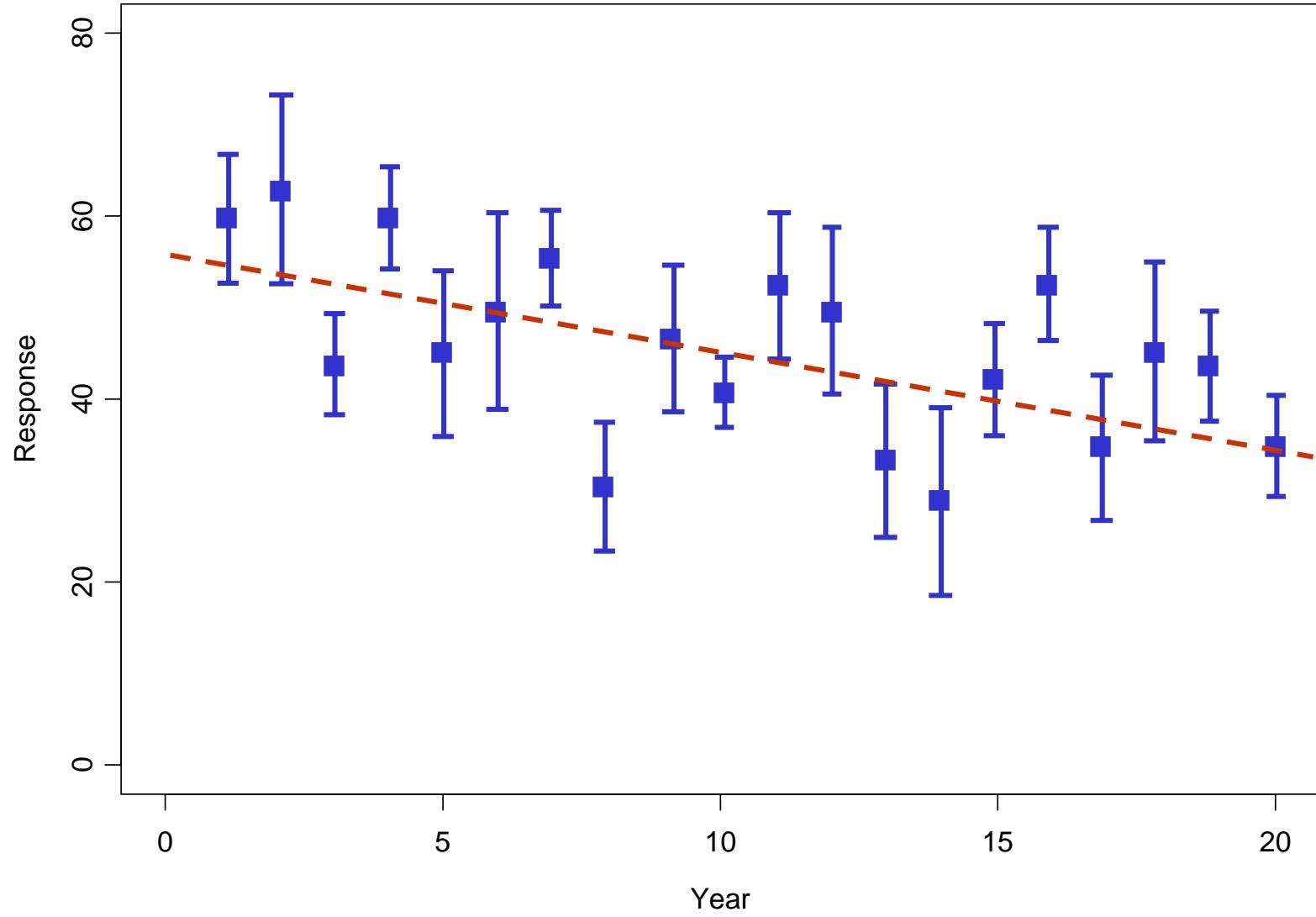
Glaciers

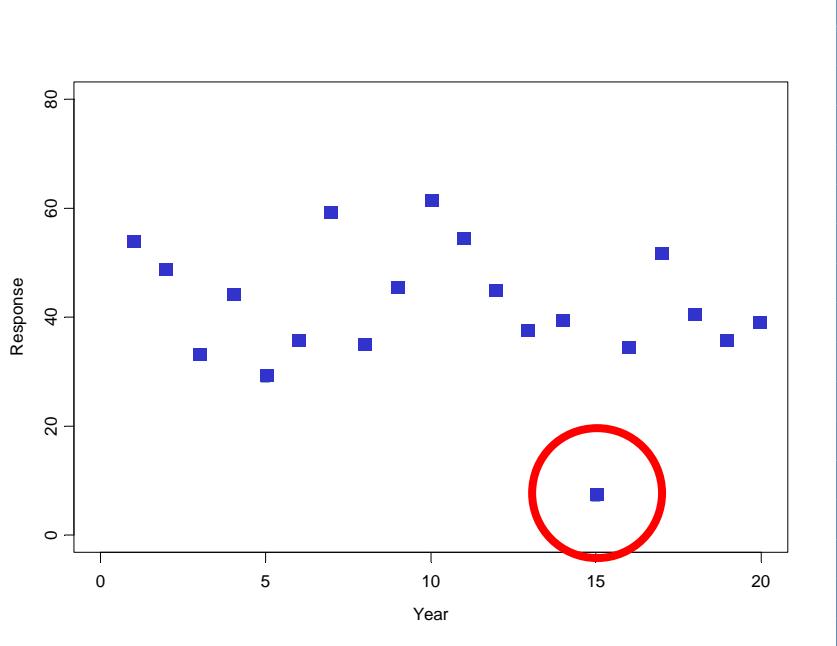
Birds

Weather

Invertebrates

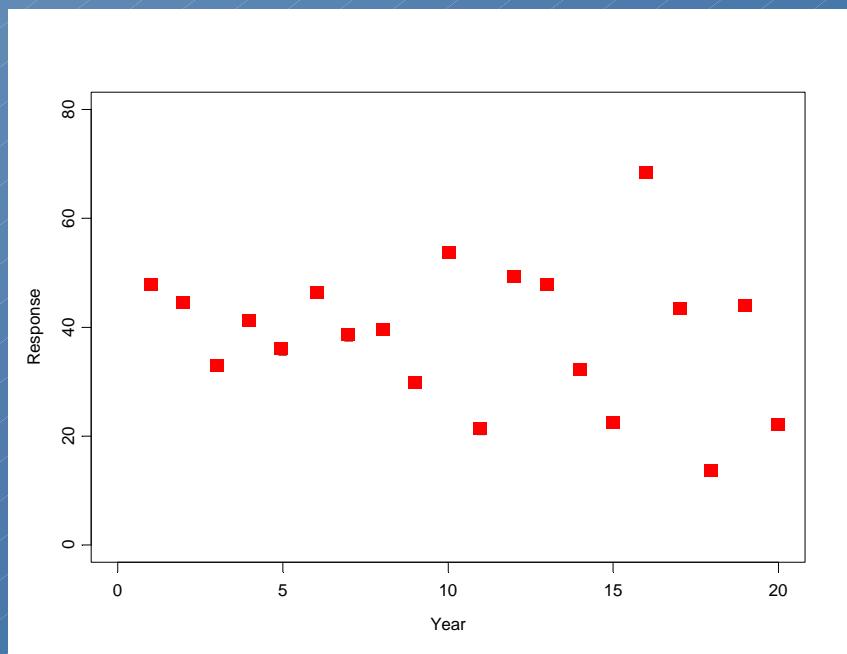
So how is the ecosystem doing?

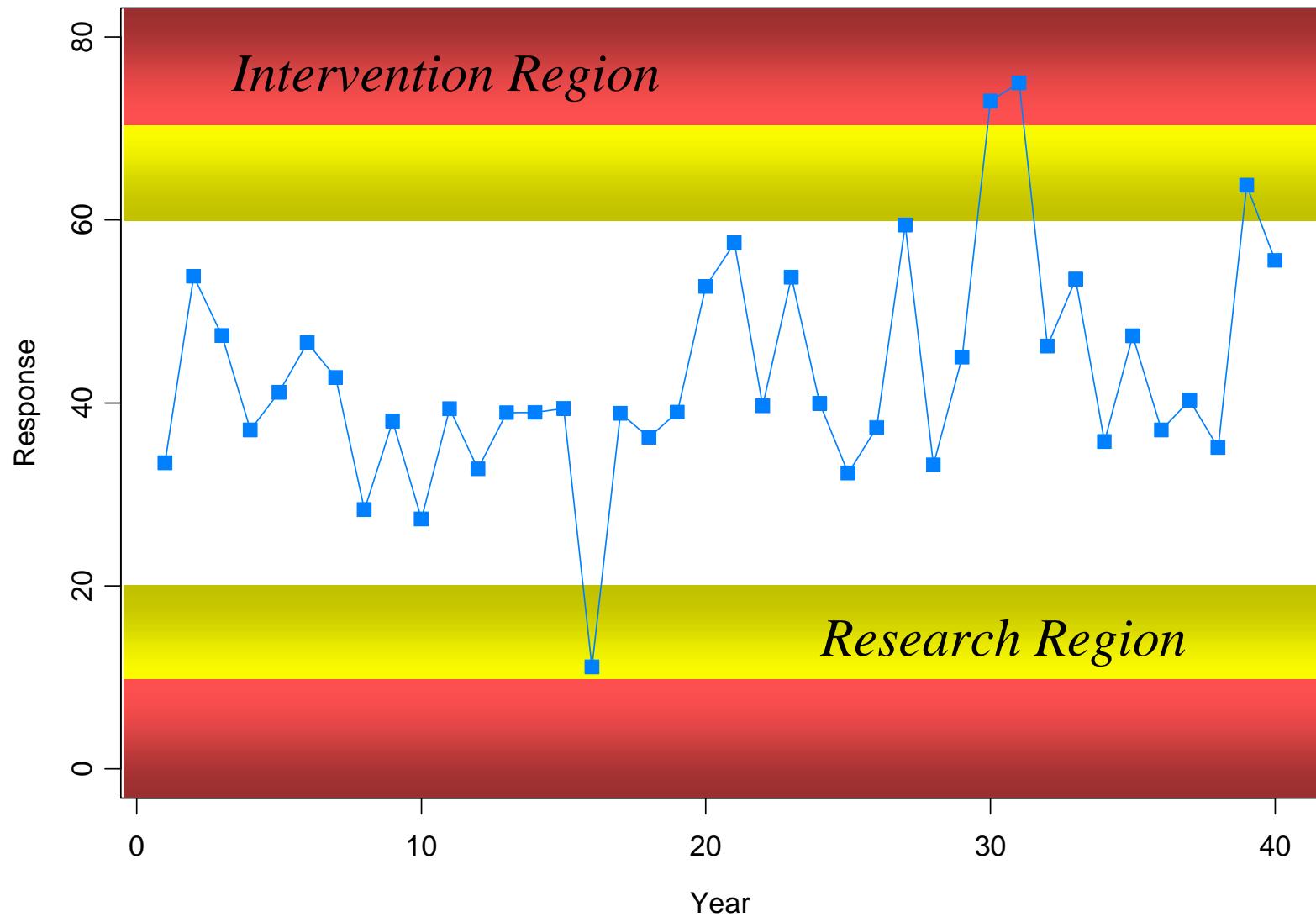




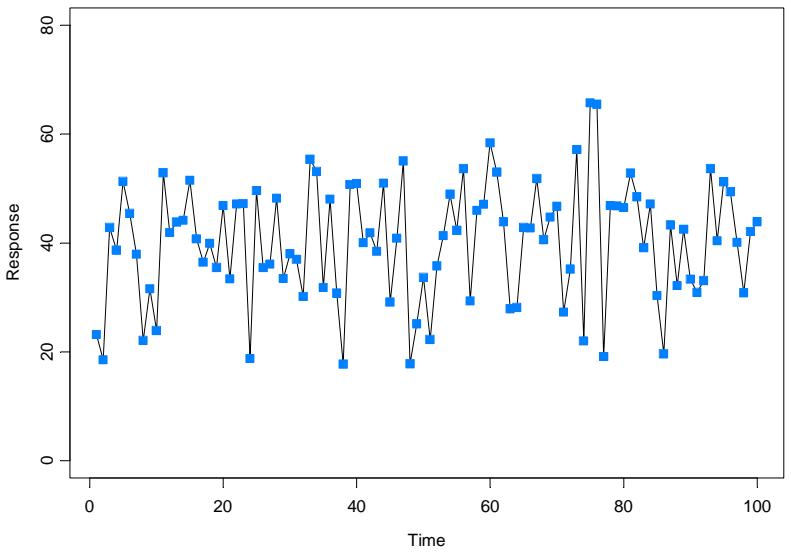
Single Aberrant Year?

Increase in
Natural Variation?

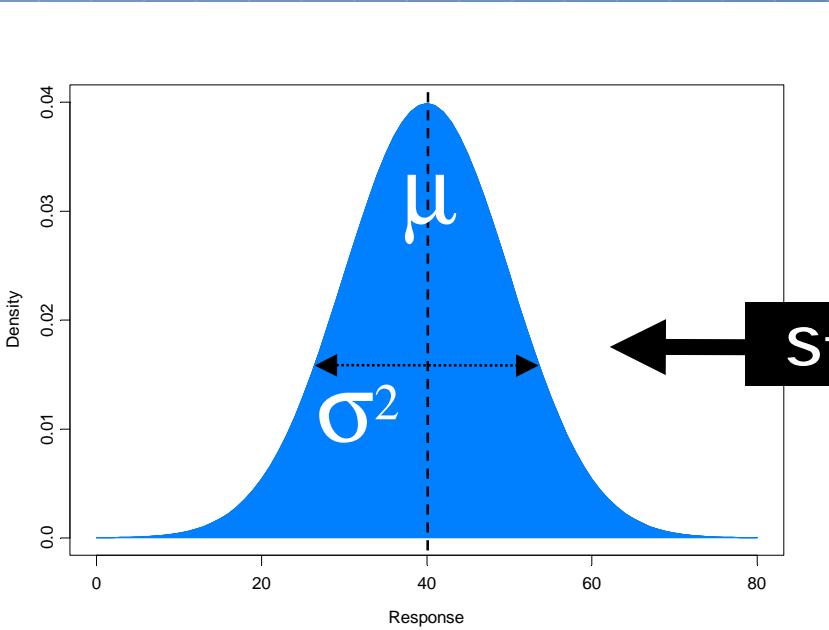
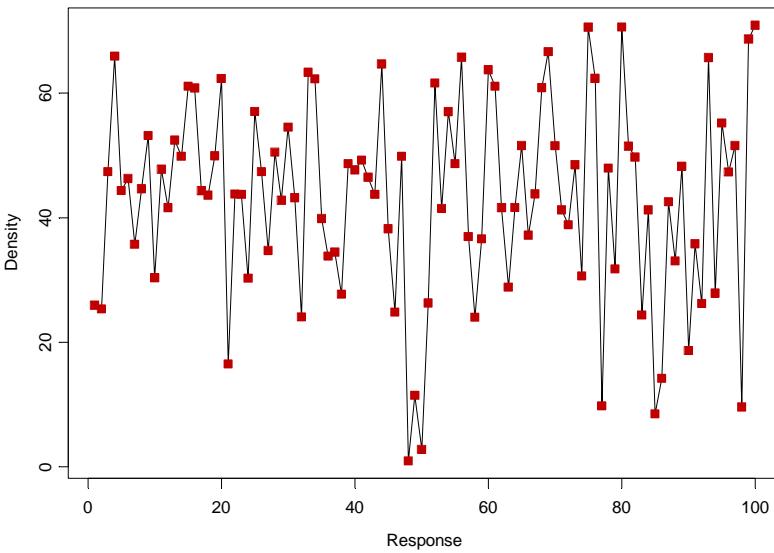




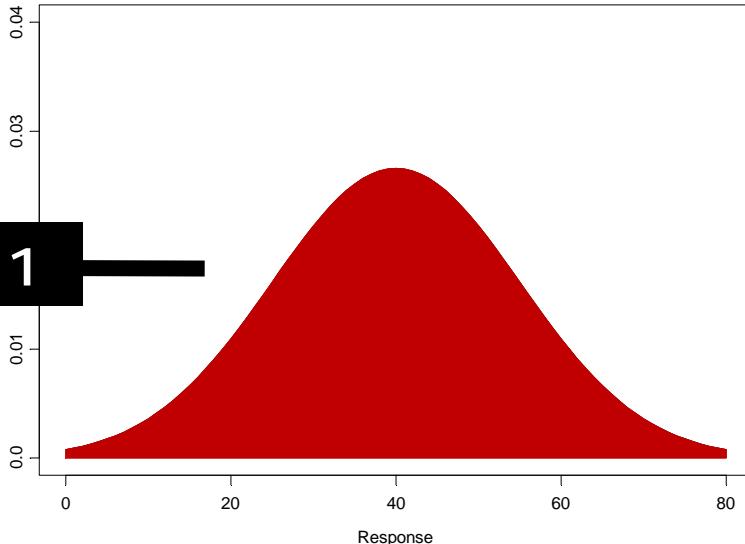
Process Variation Only



Process and Sampling Variation

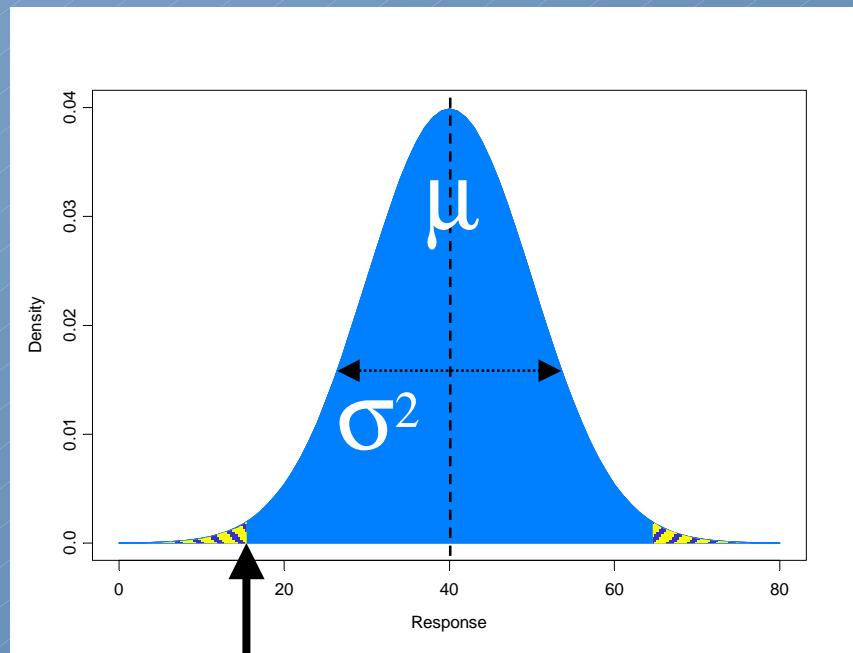


Step 1



Data Point for Year 101: X_{101} (SE)

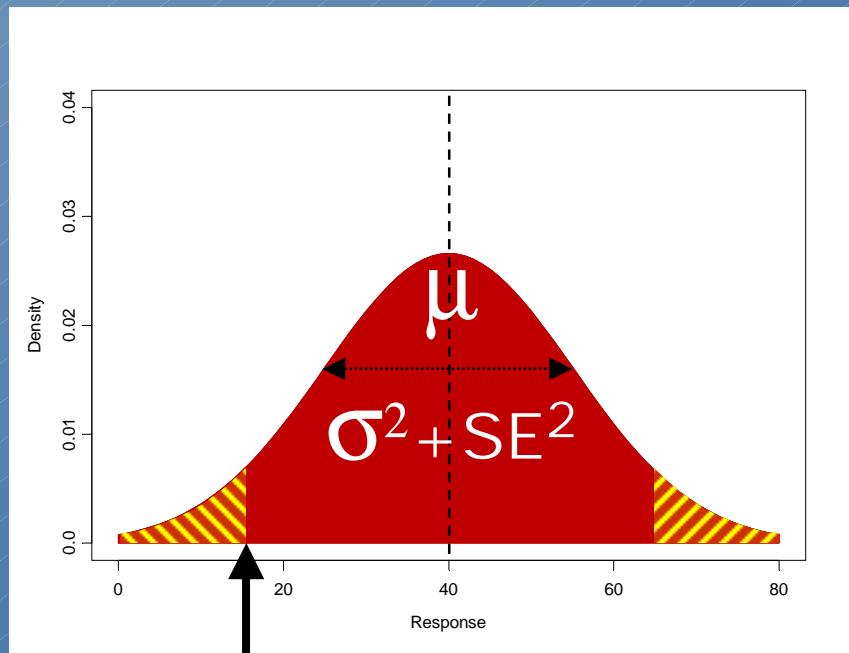
With No Sampling Error



X_{101}

Step 2

With Sampling Error

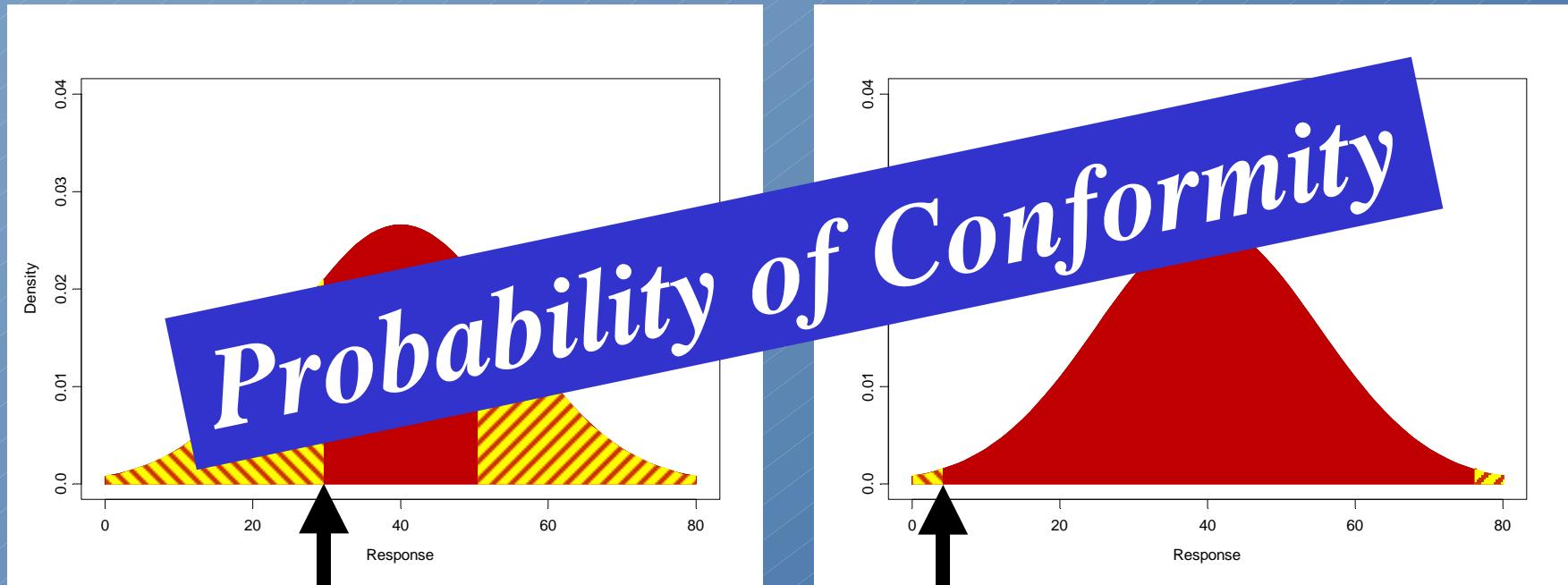


X_{101}

Interpreting the Probability

Large Probability

Small Probability



Large probability =
current year is typical

Small probability =
current year is unusual

Combining Multiple Probabilities

$$P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$$

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log(P_i) \sim \chi^2_{2n}$$

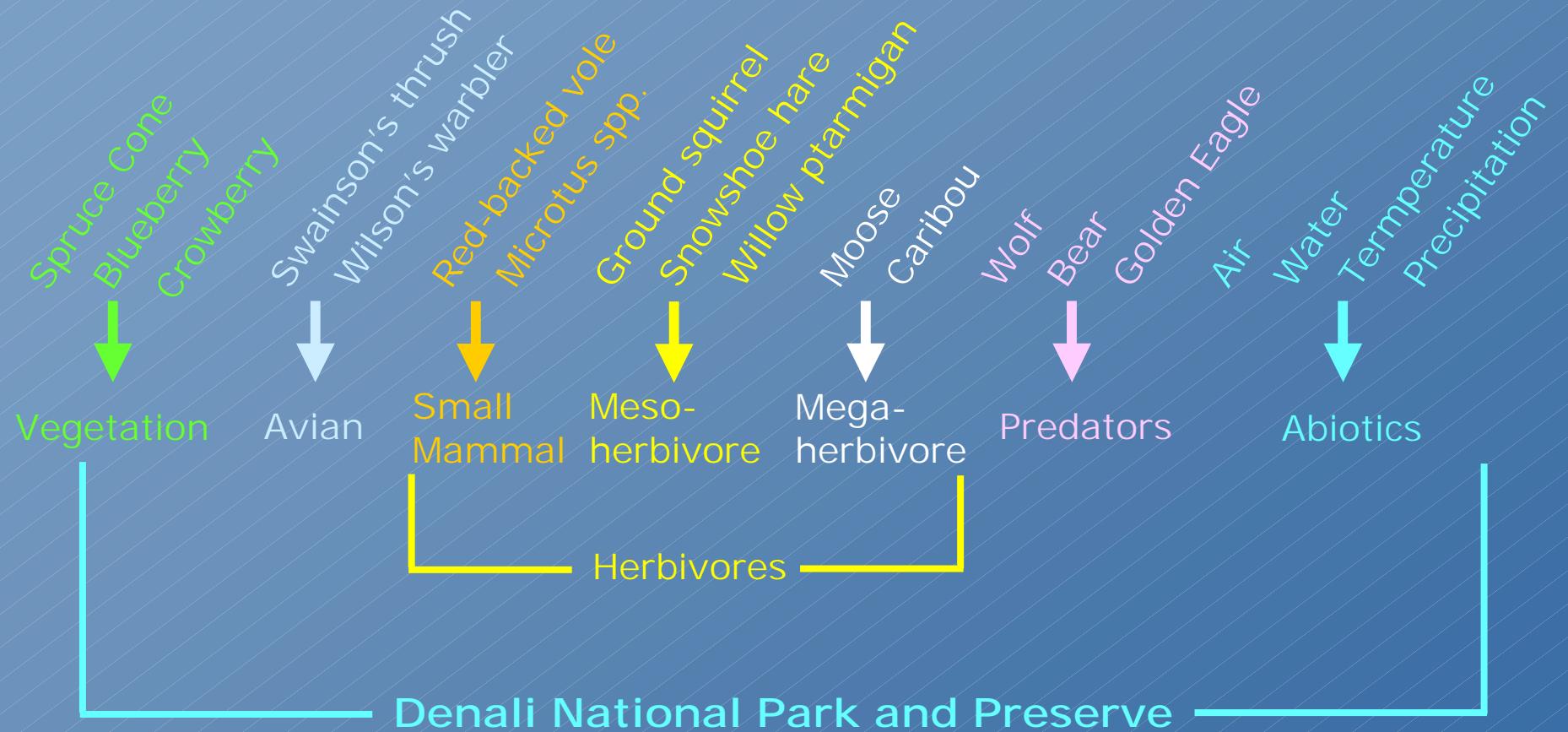
For Example:

$$\begin{matrix} 0.01 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{matrix} \left\} \right. 0.031$$

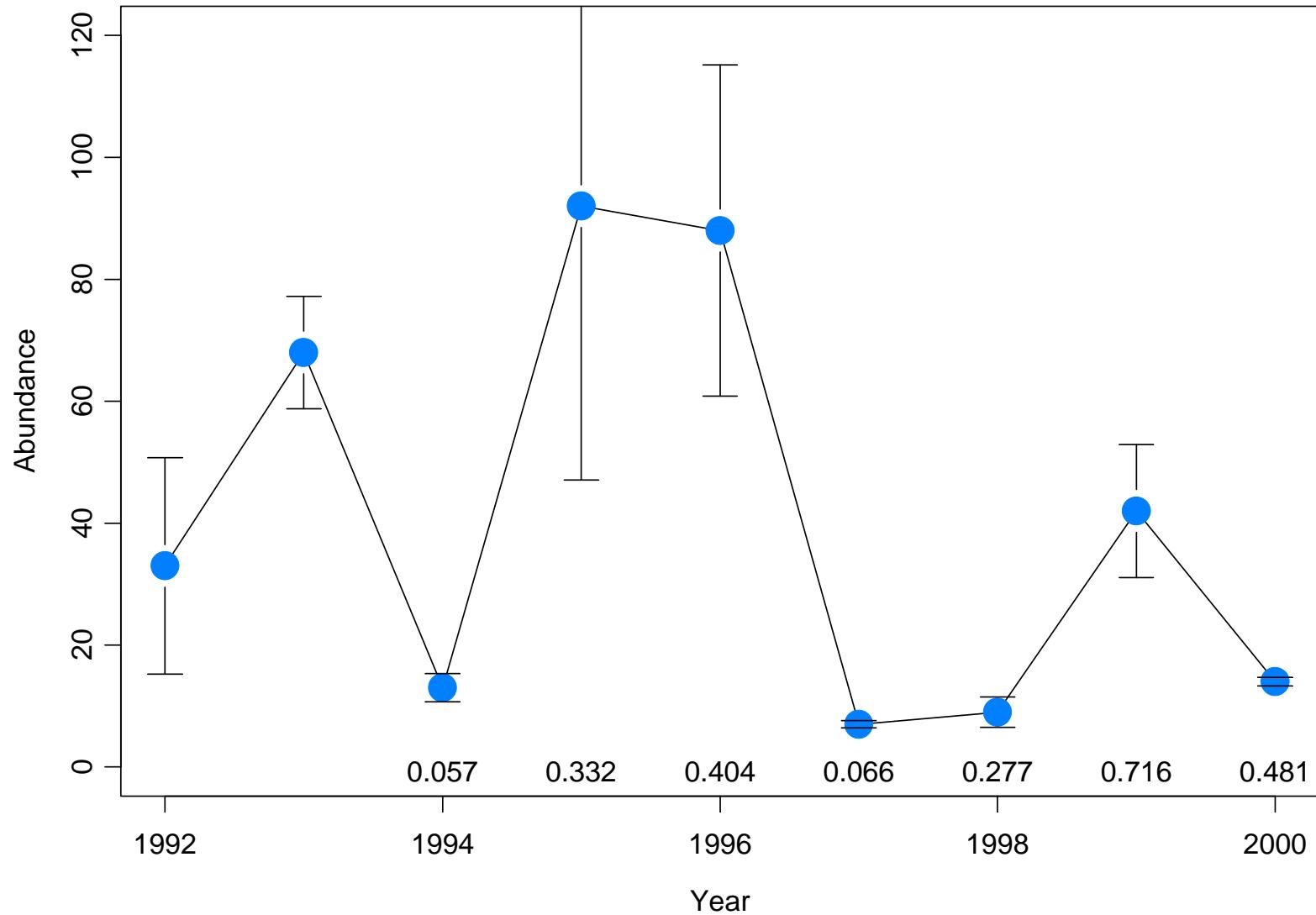
$$\begin{matrix} 0.01 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{matrix} \left\} \right. 0.0076$$

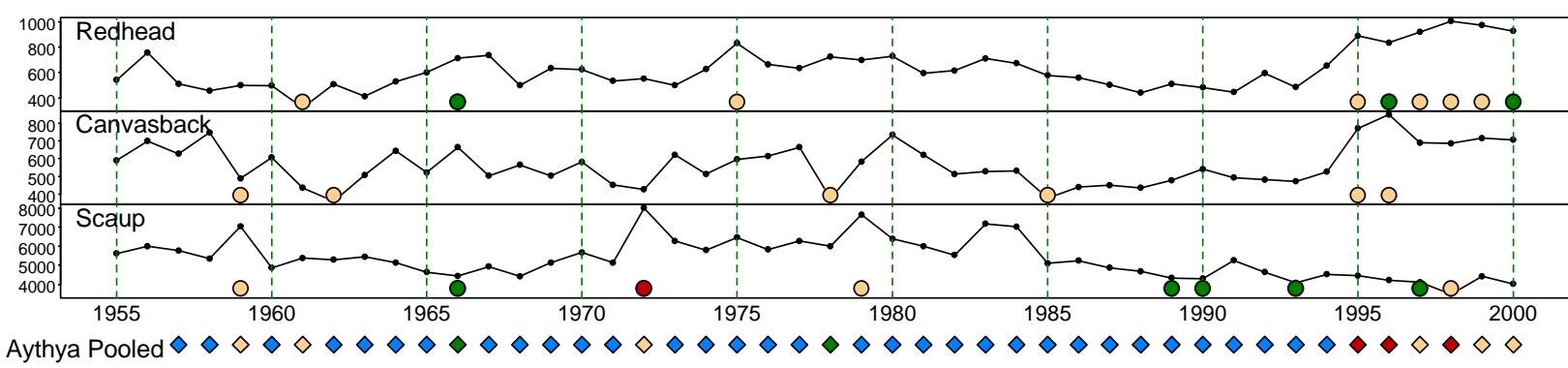
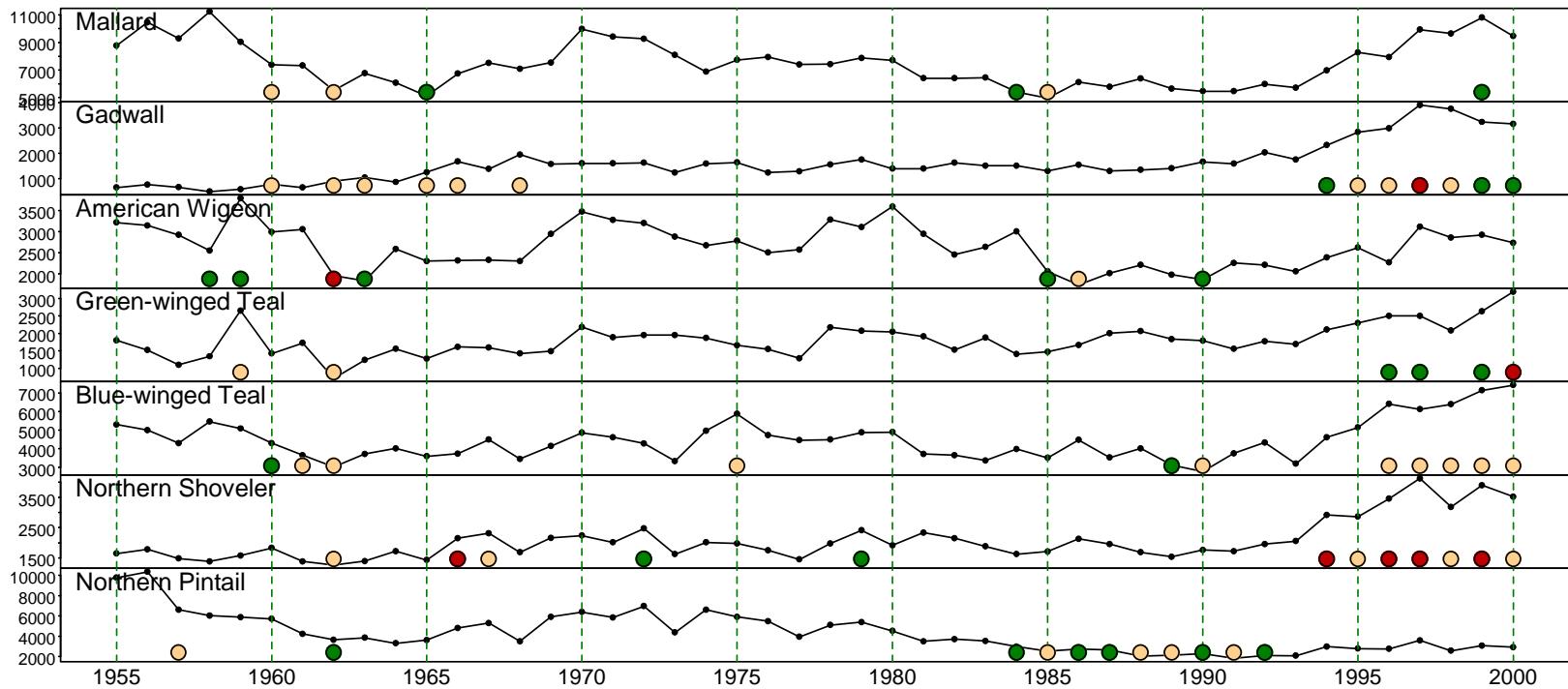
$$\begin{matrix} 0.01, 0.1, \\ 0.2, 0.25, \\ 0.3, 0.5, \\ 0.7, 0.9 \end{matrix} \left\} \right. 0.079$$

Pooling Options



RF1 Clethrionomys Abundance





♦ $0 < P \leq 0.01$

◊ $0.01 < P \leq 0.05$

◆ $0.05 < P \leq 0.1$

◆ $0.1 < P \leq 1$

Conclusions

- Does not rely on detecting a systematic trend.
- Tests for conformity with the past.
- Provides a timely indication of system “health”.
- Good for detecting perturbations or change point.
- Easy to pool components to desired level.